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NORTH BEND NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1882

J. W. STEVENSON, Proprietor

NORTH BEND, DODGE COUNTY, NEBRASKA



Progressive Strawberry Everbearing

1915

SPRING AND FALL

1915

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, ETC.

We Pack Free

We Replace at Half Price

We Guarantee

Good Stock in Good Condition We Pay Freight

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS:

We take more than usual pleasure in presenting our catalogue to you for 1915. This is our largest issue of catalogue, which has been necessary on account of the increased number of customers.

We have tried to make our catalogue this year a great help to you in ordering your nursery stock. Our thirty-five years of experience in handling growing nursery stock in this section puts us in a position to know what varieties will succeed and those that will not. In compiling our catalogue we have listed only varieties of stock which will succeed in Nebraska and adjoining states.

You are perhaps approached each year with catalogues and agents from nurserymen all over the country, and in selecting stock grown by nurserymen not operating in this section you will, nine times out of ten, get stock that will not succeed. We do not list any of the untried novelties until we have thoroughly tried them in our ground.

To our customers we wish to express our appreciation for their valued orders in the past and hope we will have a continuance of same in the future; to those who have never bought stock from us we extend an invitation to send in your orders this year, giving us a chance of showing you the quality of stock we give our customers—it will make you a customer.

Send us the names and P. O. address of all persons who might wish to grow fruit, and we will send you by mail or add to your order Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry or Rose bushes and Shrubs, according to the value of your list. Be careful not to put in the names of those who cannot plant anything. Our price list is our agent. He will treat you well, so introduce him to your acquaintances.

With best wishes for your success, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE NORTH BEND NURSERIES,

PARCELS POST.

We are glad to inform our patrons that nurserymen are not discriminated against in shipment by parcel post. We pay the same rates charged for merchandise. We pack mailing trees and plants in the best moss, using wax paper next the roots and tough "Kraft" paper on the outside. Can send bundles of 50 lbs. or less, but they must not be more than 72 inches around.

Prices of mailing sizes of trees and plants:

| | Each | 10 | 25 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Apple or crab trees, price postpaid..... | \$0.15 | \$1.25 | .... | .... |
| Pear trees, postpaid..... | .25 | 2.25 | .... | .... |
| Peach trees, postpaid..... | .20 | 1.75 | .... | .... |
| Plum trees, postpaid..... | .25 | 2.25 | .... | .... |
| Cherry trees, postpaid..... | .25 | 2.25 | .... | .... |
| Grape vines, postpaid..... | .15 | 1.25 | .... | .... |
| Blackberry, Raspberry and Dewberry..... | ... | .60 | \$1.00 | \$3.00 |
| Gooseberries, "Houghton". | ... | 1.50 | .... | .... |
| Downing, Pearl, Red Jacket..... | .20 | 1.60 | .... | .... |
| Currants. | .15 | 1.50 | .... | .... |

"Perfection" 10 cents more per plant.

Strawberries, add 5 cents extra for 25, 10 cents for 100.

Rose Bushes, add 5 cents extra on each plant.

Ornamental Shrubs, add 5 cents extra on each plant.

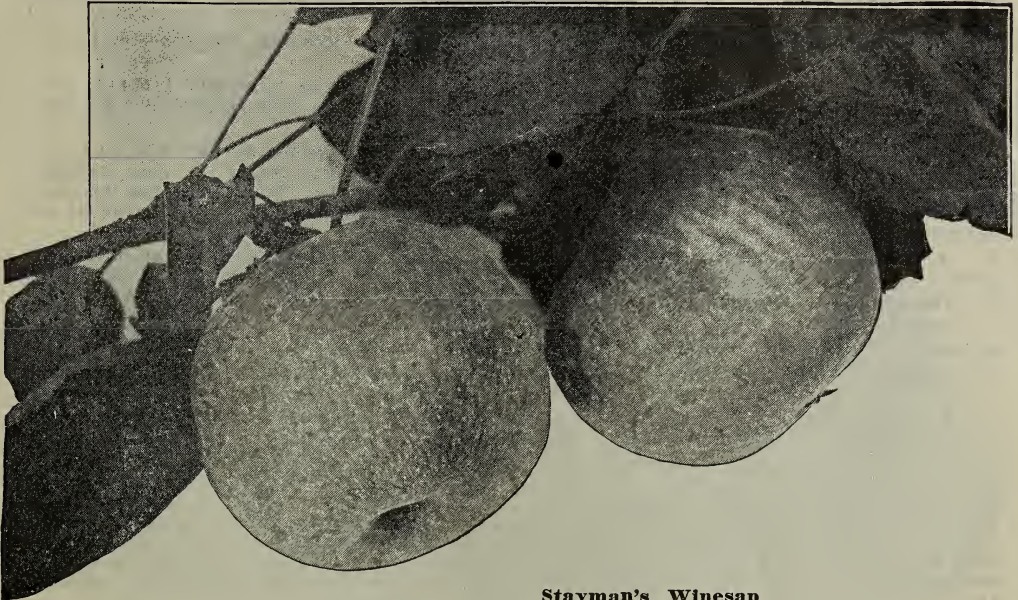
Climbing Vines, add 5 cents extra on each plant.

Peona, Iris, Phlox Roots, add 5 cents extra on each plant.

Asparagus, 10 cents extra per 25 roots.

Rhubarb, each 5 cents extra, per 10, 25 cents extra.

On large orders we will only charge the exact amount of postage required and will return all surplus postage.



Stayman's Winesap

A WORD ABOUT AGENTS.

Why buy of an agent you have never seen before and probably will never see again, for usually one agent sells the trees and another delivers them? If you order from us you know where to make complaint if anything is not satisfactory. The only agents we employ are those residing where they sell.

The traveling agent must sell high, for his expenses are heavy and his expenses and commission often amount to one-half of his sales and the customer must pay for it. Very few agents know anything about the nursery business or even the firm they sell for, so their advice about the varieties and how to plant them is of little value.

The agent may deliver trees at eight to ten stations and the nursery stock may have been packed several weeks before delivery. We ship as soon as packed and the stock comes to you fresh.

NOTICE.

Irrigation—We irrigate our small fruit when needing it, and can therefore give superior plants in dry seasons. We have a large demand for strawberry and raspberry plants from nurserymen and dealers, because we can supply them in all seasons with first-class plants. We have extended our irrigation facilities till we can water everything we grow. Though we are not in a drouthy belt, we greatly appreciate the advantages of irrigation in growing fruits and nursery stock, for if we guard against drouths we can grow very successfully a great variety of fruits in Nebraska.

Terms—Cash with order. Remit by bank draft, postoffice or express money order, or registered letter. Orders amounting to \$10 or over will be sent C. O. D. if desired, if one-third of the amount is sent with the order.

We will accept one or two-cent stamps in payment of orders amounting to \$1.00 or less. Will also accept checks if marked "with exchange," or if ten cents is added to pay exchange.

Orders should be sent in as early as possible, written on separate sheets from the letter, giving full and explicit directions as to route, whether by freight or express, and give the nearest railroad or express office as well as your postoffice. If you do not hear from us in a reasonable length of time write again, as there is a possibility of an order being lost. Claims for errors, if any, should be made within five days after receiving the goods. No order should be sent for less than \$1. Always keep a copy of your order for reference and checking off stock when received. Our prices include packing and delivery at the depot, when our responsibility ceases. In case of delay we do our utmost to facilitate delivery.

Packing will be done in the most careful manner, so the stock will be sure to reach the customer in good order, which we guarantee it to do, if the railroads do their duty. Packing season usually commences March 20 and October 1.

Estimates will be cheerfully furnished on large orders.

Replacing—We will replace all fruit trees and plants that die from **any cause at half our retail price.** If we are to blame for the condition of the stock we will replace, **free.**

Few firms are as liberal as we are about replacing. Most of the firms make no promise to replace.

Guarantee—We aim to have our stock true to name and carefully labeled; yet, while we exercise the greatest care to do this, we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock that proves untrue.

Varieties—As far as possible, leave the selection of varieties to us. We will use our experience with fruit in Nebraska for the past thirty-five years for your benefit. Many select too many varieties, and often not the best sorts. When varieties become exhausted we reserve the right to substitute others of the same class and value or of larger size, except when orders are marked "No Substitution."

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE will be furnished for ten cents. If an order is sent we will credit the amount on the order.

Directions for Planting will be sent to each one ordering.

Prices for 6 at a dozen rate, 5 at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate, though several varieties in a class make up the number.

References—First National Bank, National Bank of North Bend, Hays Haverfield, A. F. Doubrava or Frank Datel, prominent merchants of North Bend.

Freight or Express charges can be paid at destination, as our guarantee is accepted by railroad and express companies. Small bales of 50 pounds or less go as cheap by express as by freight, and when such is the case we send by express.

We will pay the freight on an order or several orders amounting to \$5 or more, excepting on lots bought at wholesale prices, or at rates per 1,000, and will limit our liability for freight or express to 10 per cent of the order. Instead of having freight prepaid customers may select additional stock to amount of 10 per cent of the cash sent in. This offer will be an advantage to customers **near us**, and all buyers of **any amount** may take the benefit of the offer. This 10 per cent premium usually exceeds the amount of the freight.

We have found the prepaying of freight a great inconvenience.

Heeling-in and Planting—When trees are received heel in immediately so that mellow earth comes in contact with all the roots, and water the roots if the earth is dry. Do not let the bale or box be exposed to sun or wind an hour if you can avoid it, and in planting do not let the roots get dry for a moment. In planting make a hole sufficiently large so roots will not be bent or twisted. It is a good plan to have roots gouted or dipped in mud before planting. Plant one or two inches deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. Pack the soil firmly about the roots, and after roots are covered add a bucket of water. When soaked away fill up the hole nearly even with the surface, but have the soil on top loose. Where water is plentiful fill up the hole partly with fine, loose surface soil and settle it about the roots with water instead of tamping it in. Cultivate with hoe or cultivator every ten days or oftener till middle of August. Nothing should be allowed to grow within two or three feet of the tree. Shorten in branches to one-half of last season's growth, and leave only four or five limbs on an apple tree.

In planting valuable trees a tube of wood or cement may be set in the hole six inches from the tree and to same depth the tree is planted. The roots of the tree can be more effectually watered through it with half the amount of water applied at the surface. The water usually applied at the surface seldom reaches as far as the roots.

Dynamite may be used very successfully for making holes for planting trees, especially where there is hardpan under the soil. The dynamite will loosen the hard soil to a depth of six to ten feet, and trees planted there will grow rapidly and not suffer with drouth or surface water.

If you receive two or more catalogues please pass the extras to neighbors or to friends who may need them.

Clubs—To those who send in other orders besides their own we will allow a commission of 10 per cent, including an equal amount of the order of the person getting up the club.

PREMIUMS.

In addition to our 10 per cent premium to pay freight we offer an additional premium of 5 per cent on orders sent in with the cash before February 20, and 3 per cent before March 1, and such orders shall have **precedence in packing.**

If all orders could be sent before March 15th it would be better for the customer as well as the nurserymen.

Owing to the drouth of the past season our trees and plants, while better rooted and of nearly as large a caliper as in a wet season, are not quite as tall. We offer the best in each grade and no better trees and plants can be bought anywhere.

ORDER EARLY AND GET FIRST ATTENTION.



Grimes Golden.

APPLES.

We have our usual supply of apple and crab trees. We offer them at greatly reduced prices, which is very low for good trees.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 7 feet, select 2 and 3-year..... | \$0.25 | \$2.20 | \$20.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, select 2-year trees. | .20 | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, select 2-year good trees..... | .15 | 1.20 | 11.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, select 2-year lighter trees..... | .10 | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, 1-year good trees or 2-year..... | .08 | .75 | 6.00 |

We will give such varieties as will succeed best in this latitude and north of here. We have other varieties in smaller supply, but recommend the following:

SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST.—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid; flavor good. July.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid. July and August.

BENONI.—Medium; roundish; pale yellow, shaded with crimson; juicy, tender, sub-acid. August.

CAROLINA RED JUNE.—Tree a moderate, upright grower; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit small to medium, oblong, surface smooth, color dark red, with white ground; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, acid. July and August.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—A large, beautiful apple, roundish. Streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy. August and September.

SWEET BOUGH.—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer; moderate. July and August.

SWEET JUNE.—Tree is strong, upright, very productive. Fruit small to medium, round; greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grained, tender. July and August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint flush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid. July and August.



Delicious.

TETOFISKY.—Tree upright, dwarfish grower; bears annually and extremely early. Very backward, and hard to grow in nursery. July and August.

MAIDEN BLUSH.—Medium; beautifully flushed with red; tender and pleasant; a fair grower; productive. August and September.

HAAS.—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

WOLF RIVER.—(Wisconsin) — Very large, roundish, irregular, yellow covered with dark crimson, coarse grained, juicy. October-December.

WEALTHY.—(Minnesota) — Medium to large, roundish, oblate, striped bright crimson to dark solid red. A very attractive fruit, very juicy, sub-acid. September to November.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—Tree upright and hardy, fruit full, color golden yellow when ripe, medium to large, quality sub-acid, mild and melting; valuable in any orchard. Early winter sort.

JONATHAN.—Medium size; yellow, nearly covered with red; a delicious dessert apple; always demands high market prices; vigorous and productive.

IOWA BLUSH.—Medium in size, roundish, conical, whitish with red cheek; quality fine, tart; tree vigorous and hardy on the prairies. November to January.

PATTEN'S GREENING.—A Duchess seedling from Northern Iowa. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit full medium, olive green with some dull red stripes and splashes. Flavor pleasant, sprightly, sub-acid. A superior cooking fruit. December to February.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY.—Very early, medium to large. Handsome color, red and yellow. Originated in Iowa. Hardy and very productive. See special prices. July and August.

AUTUMN APPLES.

tractive fruit, very juicy, sub-acid. September to November.

LONGFIELD.—(Russian) — Medium, roundish, conical, light yellow with red blush, very juicy; sub-acid. October-December.

FAMEUSE OR SNOW.—Medium, roundish, flattened; deep, solid red, sometimes striped; juicy, fine-grained; mild sub-acid. October-November.

PEERLESS.—(Minnesota) — Medium to large, roundish, conical, greenish, striped with dull red, firm; sub-acid. October-January.

Other varieties Pound Sweet, Ramsdall Sweet, Utters Red, etc.

WINTER APPLES.

INGRAM.—A seedling of Janet. Tree more upright; fruit medium size, roundish, inclined to conical; smooth, yellow ground; striped, bright red, flesh greenish-yellow, delicate, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A late keeper.

GAÑO.—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground, with no stripes; large, oblong, surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep; brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific bearer. January to April.

JENETTE.—Medium size; greenish yellow with red; excellent for all purposes; vigorous but slow grower. Very late.

BANANA.—Medium size; deep yellow; has delicate banana perfume; very popular.

BEN DAVIS.—Medium size; red striped; rather coarse grained, but great market variety; tree rarely fails to crop.

DELICIOUS.—Large; dark red; fine grained; a melting, delicious flavor; largely planted everywhere.

McINTOSH.—Medium size large; nearly covered with crimson; crisp, tender; very popular; vigorous, annual bearer.

MISSOURI PIPPIN.—Large; mostly red; good quality; hardy; an early bearer; good keeper.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP.—Medium size; green and yellow; popular for all purposes; quick and vigorous grower.

TALMAN'S SWEET.—Medium size; pale yellow; sweet and juicy; vigorous and productive.

WINESAP.—Medium size; deep red; firm, crisp and juicy; popular everywhere; very productive and an early bearer.

YORK IMPERIAL.—Medium large; yellow, covered with bright red; a great variety for cold storage and market; tree vigorous.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.—It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples

grown. It resembles in every way the Winesap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower and makes a handsome tree in the nursery and orchard.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING.—Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained. Very fine quality and flavor. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer. One of the longest keepers known. January to spring.

Other sorts are Salome, Windsor, Isham Sweet, Reagan's Red or Black Ben Davis. This is better quality than Ben Davis. Walbridge, a well known sort; Okabena and Malinda, hardy Minnesota sorts. King David is another popular sort. Will have to charge 5 cents extra for Liveland Raspberry, Delicious and Black Ben Davis, Okabena and Malinda. We have dropped Bismark and some other sorts because they are so subject to blight.

CRAB APPLES.

Same Price as Apple Trees.

They are entirely hardy, and do well in any kind of soil, in the most exposed situations.

They come into bearing very early, generally the second year, and bear every year.

They are unequalled for jelly, and can be dried, cooked, canned and preserved with the skin on, thus saving work.

FLORENCE.—Large, handsome; crimson, splashed with darker red; prolific, valuable. September.

GENERAL GRANT.—Large, roundish oblate; yellow, with stripes of deep red, and dark red, almost black on the sunny exposures; flesh white, moderately fine grained, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.

HYSLOP.—Tree a moderate grower, making a beautiful shaped, thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth, color dark rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good.

MARTHA.—This is one of the best. The ground is bright yellow, nearly over-spread with light bright red. Of good size.

QUAKER BEAUTY.—Tree one of the strongest growers, good bearer; quality good. October to January.

WHITNEY NO. 20.—Tree thrifty, upright grower; fruit large, skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, of pleasant flavor. One of the very best. August.



Kieffer Pear. See description on next page.

OUR STOCK IS SURE TO PLEASE YOU.

PEARS.

Plant standard pears 20 ft. apart and dwarf pears 10 ft. Cut out the leaders in standard sorts and thus compel them to form bushy tops.

| | | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 7 ft., standard, 3 yrs., each..... | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$28.00 |
| 4 to 6 ft., standard, 2 yrs., each..... | .30 | 2.50 | 22.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., standard, 2 yrs., each..... | .20 | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft., dwarf, 2 yrs., each..... | .30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., dwarf, 2 yrs., each..... | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., dwarf, 2 yrs., each..... | .15 | 1.40 | 12.00 |

BARTLETT.—Large size with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August. 5 cts. extra on Standard grade.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich; season, August.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID.—The pear was raised from seed from Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality wonderfully showy and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight proof as is possible for any pear to be. October.

"The Kieffer." The reason there are

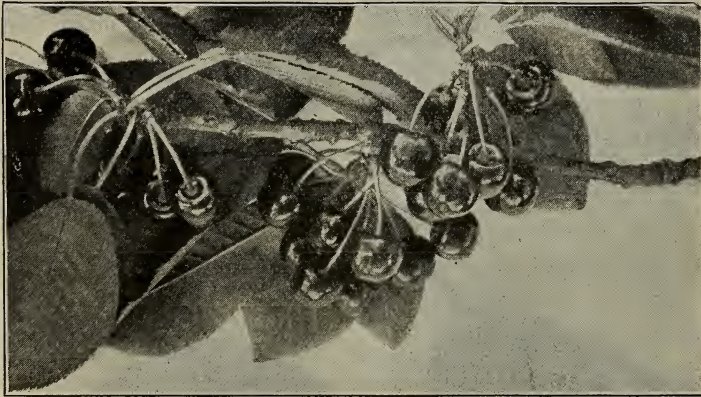
not many pears in the Middle West is because they do not plant Kieffers.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME.—Very large, dull greenish yellow streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with rich and very excellent flavor, on the quince order, to which stock this variety seems well adapted; it is always fine, the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a great favorite. September.

SECKEL.—Small, skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull brownish red cheek, flesh very fine grained, sweet, is exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest, highest flavored pear known. August and September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—Is large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer, is hardy everywhere. August and September.

CHERRIES.



Early Richmond Cherries. The earliest of the tree fruits. Trees commence bearing young and bear yearly.

Budded on Mahaleb or Mazzard roots and will not sprout unless planted too deep. If planted too deep the tree will start roots near the surface and sprouts will start from them. The bud should be covered about two inches below the surface. Sweet or Heart cherries do not succeed well, but will furnish them if wanted at the same price as the others. * Would recommend Early Richmond, Montmorency, Dyehouse, Wragg English Morello, Ostheim, Balowin and Homer, a valuable Minnesota sort. They may be planted 16x16 feet. Rocky Mountain cherries are worthless, so we do not list them.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet, choice trees, first class..... | \$0.50 | \$4.50 | \$35.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, good trees. | .40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, good roots. | .30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, trees. | .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 |

OUR FRUIT TREES ARE ALL HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS.

VARIETIES OF CHERRIES.

COMPASS.—Originated in Minnesota. Is a cross between the Morello cherry and Miner plum. Remarkably hardy and planted extensively in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where encouraging reports have been made as to hardiness and fruitfulness. Its early bearing is wonderful. One year old trees in the nursery now being covered with bloom. Many trees fruit same year they are planted. Unsurpassed in extremely cold climates for canning. Inferior to other cherries in quality.

DYEHOUSE.—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke wood and fruit. A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; is of better quality and productive. Season, June.

EARLY RICHMOND.—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large, symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes; tree an early and abundant bearer. Season, June.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY.—(Large Montmorency). A fine, large, light red cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

NORTHWEST.—About as large as and five days earlier than Early Richmond; dark red; flesh firm. The tree closely resembles Early Richmond in size and general appearance; bears young and abundantly. Charles Downing said: "This is the most valuable cherry for the Northwest."

OSTHEIM.—Tree medium size, with round, compact top like English Morello; bears early and abundantly. Fruit medium size; almost black when fully ripe; juicy, rich, almost sweet. For eating from the hand it is at the head of our list of hardy cherries. Season medium.

WRAGG.—Originated in Iowa. Medium to large in size, long stem, dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the prairie regions of the Northwest. Appears identical in tree and fruit with English Morello, but is claimed to be a new variety. Valuable late cherry. July.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Large, juicy, rich, mild and sweet, vigorous and productive. Early.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—Large, yellow, shaded with light red, juicy, very delicious. A vigorous grower and very productive. Early Sweet.

BALDWIN CHERRY.—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise; a very rank, vigorous grower; fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Murillo type. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness.

PLUMS.

In northern part of the state plant mostly of American varieties. They ripen up about the following order, and are the leading sorts, though there are multitudes of other sorts, Milton and Wild Goose in July; Pottawattamie, Forest Garden, Wolf, Weaver, Hawkeye and Wyant in August; Stoddard, DeSoto, Miner and Surprise in September.

JAPANESE PLUMS.—Abundance (early), Burbank, Red June, Wickson, Satsuma. These sorts are much larger, but not so good quality as European sorts.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.—Lumbard, Tatge, Moore's Arctic, Green Gage, Shipper's Pride, German Prune, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg.

Plant ten or twelve feet apart in thicket form to insure fertilization. Plant several varieties together. Head back in the spring, thus keeping them close headed and stocky and preventing them from breaking down when loaded with fruit. By proper assortment you may have plums from July 15 to October 15.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet, select. | \$0.45 | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, good. | .40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, select 1 and 2-year. | .30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet. | .20 | 1.50 | 12.50 |

PLUMS SPECIAL.

We have 5 varieties of Professor Hansen's best Hybrid plums, a cross between American Hardy Native Plums and choice European sorts. They are good growers and very hardy. We also have Theo. Williams' best Hybrid of an American sort and the Burbank, a very prolific sort and excellent quality. Mr. Williams, who lived near Omaha, originated a great many valuable sorts of plums, but this is his best, named Burwood. Prices for above special sorts:

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 feet. | \$0.50 | \$4.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet. | .40 | 3.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | .30 | 2.50 |

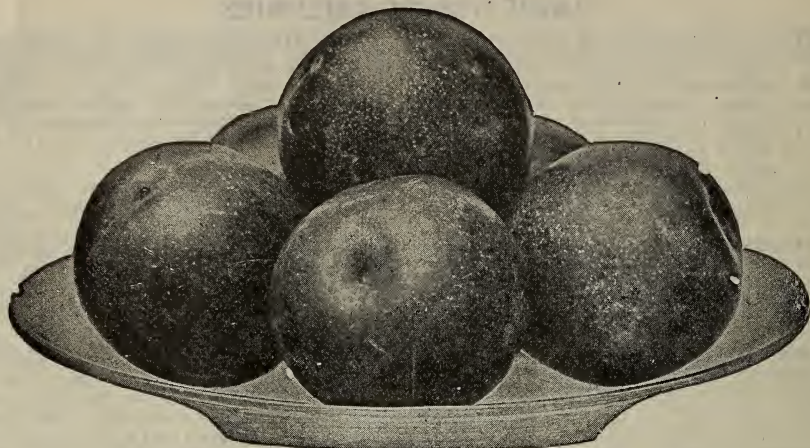
EUROPEAN PLUMS.

BRADSHAW.—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.

GERMAN PRUNE.—Very large, long, oval; purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh green, firm, sweet, pleasant and sepa-

rates freely from the stone. Tree bears enormous crops, hanging late; vigorous. September.

LOMBARD.—Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish oval, slightly flattened at the ends; skin a delicate violet-red, paler in shade; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. August.



Abundance Plum.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Size large; color dark purple; flesh firm and excellent. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.—A plum of fine quality. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive and a valuable market variety. Freestone. September.

TATGE—"King of All Plums"—The most productive, long lived plum known. This

fine hardy plum, of European strain, is from a seedling originated in Iowa. A fine grower and an early and profuse bearer. It has stood all the test winters of the past fifteen years and seems to be the most productive long lived plum known. Excellent in quality.

YELLOW EGG.—Very large; egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive; vigorous. Last of August. Splendid variety for nearby market.

JAPAN PLUMS.

ABUNDANCE.—Large roundish, freestone; amber, turning to a rich cherry color with a whitish bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and excellent, vigorous and very productive. August.

BURBANK.—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep, yellow; rich, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous and a very early bearer. Last of August.

AMERICAN PLUMS.

STODDARD.—One of the largest of the native plums originated in Iowa. It is a light pinkish red color, very handsome, with a tough, sweet skin. Quality fair.

SURPRISE.—Grown from seed in Brown county, Minn., in 1886. Professor Crane-field, Madison, Wis., says: "The very best Plum so far tested in our orchard." Fruit prune-shaped, dark red. Long keeper, therefore valuable for market. Ripe from September 1 to 10. Tree a thrifty, upright grower; hardy and productive. A fine tree in orchard.

WEAVER.—Large, purple with a blue bloom, very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy. August.

WILD GOOSE.—The most popular fruit with some fruit growers. Tree a vigorous, upright grower; fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow and juicy; flavor rich and good.

WOLF.—Fruit large, a perfect freestone. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower; hardy. August.

WYANT.—Large, round, oblong, wedge shape, dark red; skin thick; peels readily; flesh firm; freestone, and of excellent quality. Native of Iowa and hardy.

FOREST GARDEN.—Large, roundish, oblong, deep red with yellow tinge, firm, sub-acid. August-September.

DE SOTO.—Large, oval, light yellow to red, sometimes mottled, juicy, good quality, an early and regular bearer, producing large crops. September.

TRIUMPH.—Medium large; nearly covered with red; very attractive sort; early. Milton and Wild Goose are the earliest and ripen the last of July.

The North Bend Nursery,
North Bend, Nebr.

March 23, 1914.

Dear Sir:

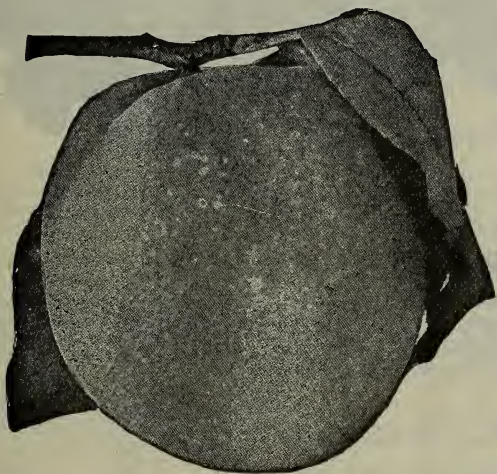
I have had bad luck with the trees bought of you the last couple years, but I do not lay the blame on you, for you have always sent me good trees, but talk about drouth. I certainly seem to get it right in here. I have good soil and a good location, but I hope we get more rain this season. Enclosed please find order and check.

Yours truly,
HENRY BLASER.

PEACHES.

Peaches are being extensively planted in Nebraska and have yielded good crops. The hardiest sorts of budded peaches are much hardier than seedlings. It is a very common mistake to suppose that seedlings of peach or apple are harder than selected budded or grafted sorts. The quality of the fruit of such seedlings is usually very poor. We recommend as best and hardiest the following sorts, which ripen nearly in the order given here: Sneed, Alexander, Amsden, Hale's Early Triumph, season July; Champion, Crawford's Early, Bokara No. 3 (claimed to be the hardiest peach known), season August. September sorts are Hill's Chili, Elberta, Crosby, Wright, Baily, Beer's Smock. Clingstone sorts are old Mixon Cling, Blood Cling, season September. The earliest sorts are clings. The Wright and Bailey are very hardy, but not as good quality as the others, and not ripe until last of September. Hardest sorts same price as others.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet, budded sorts | \$0.20 | \$1.80 | \$16.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, budded sorts | .18 | 1.60 | 14.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, budded sorts | .15 | 1.20 | 12.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, seedlings. | .10 | .80 | 6.00 |



Champion.

ELBERTA.—Very large, tender and juicy; the greatest market variety.

TREE PROTECTORS. made of wood veneer. Protect the tree from rabbits, insects and sun scald. Price, \$1.00 per 100.

CARMAN.—A new, hardy, rot-proof peach, almost as large and fine as Elberta; skin pale yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh almost white, tender, melting, with rich, sweet, superior flavor. By far the finest early peach in cultivation. Ships well. August. (f.)

HALE'S EARLY.—Fruit medium size; skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy, and high flavored. July 10th to 20th.

CHAMPION.—Beyond doubt this is the champion early peach of America. Tree and fruit buds extremely hardy—has stood 18 degrees below zero and produced a full crop the following summer. Fruit often ten inches in circumference; quality A 1; a remarkably good shipper. August.

BOKARA.—The best of Prof. Budd's importations from Bokara; said to be the hardiest peach grown. Large, fine quality, immensely productive. Last of August. (f.)

HEATH'S CLING.—Very large; splendid for market or canning.

HILL'S CHILI.—Large; luscious but rather dry; tree hardy and productive.

CROSBY.—Medium size; orange; a good tree; very hardy.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—Large, yellow; very popular; vigorous and productive.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Large; yellow, flesh stained; very good; hardy and productive.

APRICOTS.

Apricots are usually harder than peach trees, particularly the budded Russian sorts. Russian sorts: Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, J. L. Budd; season July 1 to August 1. Other sorts are Harris, Early Golden and Superb.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet, 2-year | \$0.30 | \$2.50 | \$22.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, 2-year | .25 | 2.20 | 20.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2-year | .20 | 1.50 | 15.00 |

NECTARINES. Same price as apricots.

QUINCES.

Quinces are a very desirable fruit and should be grown as far north as Nebraska. Plant as close as plums.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 feet | \$0.30 | \$2.75 |
| 4 to 5 feet | .35 | 3.00 |

April 20, 1914.

Mr. J. W. Stevenson,

Dear Sir:—My little package of trees and plants arrived in fine shape and at just the right time. I am much pleased with the premium (everbearing strawberry plants). I did not think my order worthy of a premium, but thank you very much for sending what I most desired.

Yours truly,

MRS. LUCY F. DAVIS.



Downing Gooseberries

CURRENTS.

Currents and Gooseberries in their wild state grow in moist places, and we can best supply this natural demand by planting in rich soil and by mulching and manuring well. Ashes may also be used freely about them. Shelter them as much as possible from the south wind. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. Standard sorts: Red and White Dutch, Cherry, White Grape, Victoria, Versailles, Black Naples, etc.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| No. 1, strong 2-year plants..... | \$0.10 | \$0.90 | \$7.00 |
| No. 1, 1-year plants..... | .08 | .70 | 5.00 |
| London Market, Pays' Prolific, North Star, Pomona, Red | | | |
| Cross and Wilder, 2-year plants..... | .12½ | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| No. 1, 1-year plants..... | .10 | .80 | 6.00 |
| Perfection currants, new sort, large, very productive, fine quality. | | | |
| Perfection Currents, 2-year..... | Each | 10 | |
| Perfection Currents, 1-year..... | \$0.20 | \$1.80 | |
| | .16 | 1.50 | |

GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant in rich soil, manure once a year, prune thoroughly every year.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| Houghton, red, reliable old sort, berry small, surest bearer, 2-year..... | \$0.12 | \$1.00 | \$ 9.00 |
| Downing, green, large berry, one of the best, 2-year..... | .15 | 1.20 | 11.00 |
| Pearl, new, very large, green, very profitable, 2-year..... | .15 | 1.20 | 12.00 |
| Red Jacket, red, very large, healthy grower, productive, 2-yr..... | .20 | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| Carrie, large green berry. A leading sort in Minnesota and does well in Nebraska. | | | |
| Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.20. | | | |

Currents and Gooseberries sent by mail 15c extra per 10, for 1-year plants.

RASPBERRIES.

Easily grown. Plant 2 feet by 6. Pinch back black caps first year when 1 to 1½ feet high. Plant 200 or more for family use. We grow large quantities.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES are as follows:

| | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| Plum Farmer, a new, large, black sort, which we find is very hardy..... | \$0.40 | \$3.50 | \$..... |
| Kansas, medium season, very hardy, large, productive..... | .30 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Nemaha, latest in season, very productive..... | .40 | 2.50 | 15.00 |
| Cumberland, new sort, largest raspberry grown, canes strong and hardy, medium..... | .40 | 2.50 | 15.00 |
| RED CAP sorts that root from tip; | | | |
| Haymaker and Cardinal Red, strong growers, very large berry, hardy..... | .40 | 3.00 | ..... |
| RED CAP sorts that sucker: | | | |
| Turner, well known, productive..... | .30 | 2.00 | 12.00 |
| Louden, best red sort, very large, hardy, very productive.... | .40 | 2.50 | 15.00 |

THERE IS MONEY IN SMALL FRUITS.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING.—The "Early 'Till Late" Raspberry. Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis—the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade—in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. 10c each; 75c for 10; \$4.00 for 100.

Lots of 10 can be mailed free of postage. 25 for \$1.50 postpaid.

If one-half of the plants grow you can soon fill out vacancies with your own plants of the new growth.

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES.

Plant 3 to 7 feet. Pinch or cut new growth of Blackberries back when 2 feet high. Treat suckers of Blackberries and Red Raspberries between the rows as weeds and cut them off once or twice in the spring. We can furnish other sorts, but do not recommend them.

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Snyder, hardiest of all Blackberries, excellent quality..... | 10 \$0.30 | 100 \$2.50 | 1000 \$15.00 |
| Stone's Hardy, very hardy, good bearer, good quality..... | .30 | 2.50 | 15.00 |

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Largest and best of all Dewberries. The Lucretia Dewberry is becoming more popular every year. It stands drouth remarkably well. Cover plants during winter and be sure of a crop. We give strong roots.30 2.50 15.00

We drop the Loganberry and Strawberry Raspberry from our list. It is a waste of money and labor to try to grow them here.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNEBSERIES.

The Juneberry is perfectly hardy, always bears, never needs to be replanted; fruit size of wild gooseberry blue-black when fully ripe, a mild, rich, sub-acid, and is considered delicious by most people. It will do well in all parts of the state, and all should have it. It is a good ornamental bush.

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 18 to 24 inches, bearing size. | Each \$0.10 | 10 \$0.80 | 100 \$ 7.50 |
| 10 to 18 inches. | .10 | .60 | 5.00 |

Can send small size by mail at 10 cents extra per 10.

BUFFALO BERRY.

Buffalo Berry belongs to the Olive family.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A shrub, growing 5 to 6 feet high, bears acid fruit much like currants; fruit good for cooking or for jelly, 10 to 24 inches. | Each \$0.20 | 10 \$1.50 | 100 |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|

ELDERBERRIES.

A well known bush which bears a fine fruit for pies or wine. Price, 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

HAZEL NUTS OR FILBERTS.

Plants 3 to 4 feet, each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, \$6.00. They grow nicely and soon increase.

ASPARAGUS.

Plant in rich soil, 2 feet apart, in rows. Set roots 6 inches below the surface, covering with 3 inches of soil; fill in the first season while cultivating.

Conovers Colossal and Palmetto are the best sorts. 2 year old, per doz., by mail, 25c; per 100, \$1.00.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Linneus, medium size, tender..... | Each \$0.10 | 10 \$0.80 | 100 \$ 6.00 |
| Giant, very large. | .10 | .80 | 6.00 |

HORSERADISH.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mail, at dozen rates,..... | Doz. \$0.50 | 100 \$3.00 | 1000 |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|

HIMALAYA BERRY.

This berry is a new arrival from the North Slope of the Himalaya Mountains, 6,000 feet above sea level. It is black, but not a blackberry. For many centuries the natives of that country have been making wine of it, and only the invasion by British troops has brought this delightful, luscious fruit to our civilization. The vine is a vigorous grower, making a growth of 20 to 30 feet in one year, which can be trained on a fence or arbor similar to grape vines. Would not advise planting many of them until their value is better known. Each, 10c; per 10, 75c; per 100, \$6.00.

GRAPES.



**Concord
Grapes**

Grapes in November should be taken from the trellis, pruned and covered with mulching or earth. Many varieties can be successfully grown in Nebraska if protected in the winter. We give a list of the most valuable varieties for this country:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| CONCORD. —Well known, 2-year..... | \$0.10 | \$0.60 | \$ 4.50 |
| CONCORD. —1-year, No. 1, best size for planting..... | .06 | .50 | 3.50 |
| 1-year, No. 2, | .05 | .40 | 2.50 |
| WORDEN AND MOORE'S EARLY. —Seedlings of Concord; larger, better quality, one week to 10 days earlier, hardy as Concord; 2-year, No. 1..... | .12 | .90 | 8.00 |
| 1 year, No. 1..... | .10 | .80 | 7.00 |
| EMPIRE STATE, ELVIRA, MARTHA, GOLDEN POCKLINGTON, NIAGARA. —Best white, hardy, popular, very productive, 2-year..... | .12 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 1-year..... | .10 | .90 | 7.00 |
| JANESVILLE AND CHAMPION. —Black, very early, very hardy and very productive, 2-year..... | .12 | .90 | 7.50 |
| CATAWBA, AGAWAM, SALEM, BRIGHTON, WYOMING RED, LINDLEY, DELAWARE. —Best red sorts, fine quality, very productive; 2-year..... | .12 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 1-year..... | .10 | .80 | 7.00 |
| CAMPBELL'S EARLY. —A new seedling of Concord, black, very large, both bunch and berry, fine quality, very early, strong grower, hardy, superior to Concord; 2-year, No. 1..... | .20 | 1.80 | 16.00 |
| 1-year, No. 1..... | .16 | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| BETA. —Black, a cross between Concord and Minnesota wild grapes, equal to the wild grape for hardiness, quality fair; 2-year..... | .20 | 1.80 | 16.00 |
| 1-year..... | .16 | 1.50 | 14.00 |

By mail any of the sorts, 15 cents extra per dozen for 1-year vines.

Write for prices on other sorts.

Oct. 20, 1914.

Mr. Stevenson,

Dear Sir:—I lost your catalogue and now I don't know what you have. The strawberry plants I got from you last spring did fine and I am not ashamed to tell people that they are from you.

Respectfully yours,
J. W. BUSCH.
Pres. Schuyler Savings Bank.

June 1, 1914.

Mr. J. W. Stevenson,

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find \$1.75 as per your order. Received the plants in fine shape and thank you.

Yours,
M. W. PETERS.

STRAWBERRIES.



Dunlap.

We have been growing strawberries since 1882. The past season has been the dryest for strawberry growing we have ever experienced. We kept an engine and pump busy all the time irrigating our plants. If we had not irrigated them we would have had none to sell. The blossoms are either perfect or imperfect. The imperfect are called pistillate, because destitute of stamens containing pollen, and have only pistils to receive the pollen from a staminate sort. The pistillate sorts will be marked (P) in our list, and such sorts need a staminate variety marked (S) near them or in a parallel row. Remember the staminate or fertile sorts will bear alone, but the pistillate sorts will not. We usually plant one row of staminate to two of pistillate.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.—We use great care in packing, so that plants will reach destination in first-class condition and that plants shall be true to name and carefully labeled. If shipments are made late in the season and weather warm they should be expressed. Early in the season they may be shipped by freight. When plants are bought near home the express charges will be at least one dollar per thousand less than charges on shipments from the East, and risk of plants heating in transit is not half so great. By buying from us you get plants that do best in the West. Many of the Michigan and other Eastern sorts are worthless here, though recommended there. The grower who depends on Eastern recommendations will be disappointed in many varieties.

PARCEL POST.—We can send plants by mail postpaid that are bought at the twenty-five cent rate, but if a hundred is to be sent add 10 cents for postage.

When the plants are received dip the roots only in water or thin mud and lay them loosely in a cool cellar or heel them in a shady place, spreading each bunch to occupy two feet of the drill, packing dirt firmly about the roots, but leaving tops uncovered. Water them often until ready to plant. If so treated they will be in better condition to replant than if planted on arrival if the weather is dry.

We charge double price for plants in August and September, or \$1 per 100 for standard sorts.

Our plants are dug fresh as ordered and not handled by two or more firms before you get them. We dig the whole row, thus getting the strong plants near the center of the row.

Plant in rows as wide apart as corn rows and have the plants about 15 inches apart in the row, requiring about 10,000 plants for an acre or 62 plants per square rod. In planting have the crowns even with the pressed surface of the ground and press the soil firmly about the roots, which should not be bunched together in planting. Cultivate them every week. Tolerate no weeds. Pinch off all fruit stems first year. Do not allow rows to spread more than 18 to 24 inches wide, and cut all runners that reach beyond that limit. It is a great mistake to let them grow too thickly like grass.

Spray your plants with Bordeaux to prevent rust.

To save your berries from late frosts turn the mulching over on the plants and blossoms till danger is past. After first crop of fruit is picked trim your rows down with plow or spade to ten inches and let runners start new plants on the edge of the plowed space. Cover with mulching from November 15th to December 1st, and rake off into space between rows when plants begin to grow in the spring. If for any cause you do not get a good stand of plants, write us as early as you know it, and we will help you out with more plants free of charge if we are to blame for poor condition of them, or will not charge more than half price. Can ship plants till the 20th of May. Lime dust made by slacking fresh lime with strong lye water and sifted on strawberry or vegetable plants when dew is on is an excellent remedy for insects and beneficial to the plant. A little flour added to the lime will make it stick a long time. Can add paris green if needed. We have more varieties than we are listing; only catalog those we have a surplus of.

ALL STRAWBERRIES LISTED WE HAVE TRIED AND KNOW THEM TO BE GOOD.

STRAWBERRIES.



PRICES OF LEADING STANDARD SORTS.

In giving the order for 1,000 or more not less than 200 of a sort should be selected.

| | 25 | 100 | 1,000 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| AROMA (S). —One of the best late sorts, splendid berry, strong, healthy grower, superseding Gandy..... | \$0.25 | \$0.60 | \$4.50 |
| BEDERWOOD (S). —Best early, rapid grower, very productive, good quality, one of the best sorts to pollinize early pistillate sorts, such as Warfield and Crescent..... | .25 | .60 | 4.00 |
| BRANDYWINE (S). —Berry large and handsome, good quality, productive, fine plant and grower, very thrifty, good pollinizer, few sorts so highly recommended, tender in drouth. | .25 | .60 | 4.00 |
| DUNLAP (S). —At the experiment station in Illinois it was pronounced the best for three years among eighty-two other varieties. We have great confidence in this sort. It has a fine berry, is prolific, stands drouth, heat and cold, and transplants easily. There is danger of it matting together too thickly in the row. The leading sort now. | .25 | .60 | 4.00 |
| FENDALL (P). —New, early to late, very large, productive, yielded 16,800 quarts per acre in Maryland..... | .40 | .60 | 5.00 |
| GIBSON (S). —Recommended as one of the best varieties under cultivation; not fruited here yet. The Gibson is a strong, healthy plant..... | .60 | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| GLEN MARY (S). —Strong plant, of great productiveness, very large berries, widely recommended, a reliable sort.. | .30 | .60 | 4.50 |
| GOOD LUCK (S). —New, a prize winner over 100 competitors. Large, handsome, blood red color. Very productive..... | .30 | .60 | 4.50 |
| KING EDWARD (The U. S.) (S). —Medium season. Plant very large, healthy and productive. Leaves large, smooth and dark green, showing no rust; fruit large to very large, roundish conical and always smooth and of regular form; color glossy red; firm and of good flavor... . | .40 | .60 | 4.50 |
| NORWOOD (S). —New. Medium season, strong, healthy plant, quality unsurpassed, size unequaled, some berries 3 inches in diameter, 4 filling a box and crowded; makes few runners | .40 | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| SAMPLE (P). —Sometimes this variety does well and other times does not. It is prolific, is very large and of the Aroma type; is firm and a good shipper. Plant is large and healthy and does not make many runners; stands drouth. | .30 | .60 | 4.00 |
| SPLENDID (S). —This variety is a great drouth resister. It is one of the hardiest berries and produces a large crop of fine looking berries. It is one of the best pollinizers. . | .30 | .60 | 4.00 |
| WARFIELD No. 2 (P). —Early and late; very productive, good shipper, good quality; our leading sort; more extensively planted than any other sort. We have not found any sort that will surpass the Warfield in productiveness or quality of fruit. It will not stand drouth as well as some other sorts..... | .30 | .60 | 4.00 |

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.



Progressive Everbearing.

The two best varieties of Everbearing Strawberries are the Americus and Progressive. We have about two acres of them, very thrifty. They yielded nice berries until October 24th, when a hard freeze killed all the blossoms and berries.

We found them most fruitful when the plants were not crowded. If planted in hill method, kept free from runners, they would, if allowed enough moisture, bear fruit all summer until freezing time and yield a quart or more to each plant, or about 20,000 quarts per acre. They will also be first to bear in the spring and yield a bountiful crop in June. If planted in the spring it would be better to pick all the fruit stems off until August 1st, thus making stronger plants. After fruiting them in June, mow off the tops and narrow down the rows the same as other sorts are treated. Then cultivate thoroughly and they will bear in early fall and until October.

The Progressive is a very strong grower and will mat together too closely for fruiting purposes unless surplus runners are cut off. It would be better to plant them 2 feet apart and cut off all runners beyond a row 2 feet wide.

Sometimes a frost in May will ruin the whole crop of the common sorts. The earliest of the Everbearing sorts may be destroyed, but there will be plenty more to follow and you are sure to have a fair crop of berries. No plants have better roots or stand drouth better than the Everbearing. No other sorts than Everbearing are needed for family use. We offer them at greatly reduced prices. Agents may ask you as much for one dozen as we do for 100. One dozen by mail, 60 cents; 25 by mail, \$1.00; 100 by mail, \$2.00; 1,000 by express, \$15.00.

AMERICUS.—A seedling of Pan-American and Louis Gauthier, raised by Mr. Rockhill. This is the most wonderful Everbearing Strawberry ever produced; outrivals its parents both in large size and wonderful productiveness. It is strongly staminate, healthy and strong grower; very productive from May until hard freezing weather; very drouth resistant and succeeds better in dry, hot climates than any other variety. Fruit holds up well in wet weather; size medium to large, very firm, uniform shape, bright red through and through. Fruit is protected from frost by heavy foliage; the berries literally lay about the plants in heaps and piles. Has the native wild strawberry flavor, which is generally thought to be the height of perfection in quality. Has been thoroughly tested and seems to succeed over a wide range of country; from the extreme north to the extreme south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

PROGRESSIVE.—Originated in 1908 by Harlow Rockhill of Iowa. The only plant retained out of 4,000 seedlings, and it certainly is a jewel. Plant much like Dunlap, strong, healthy and very hardy; good plant maker. Fruit good medium size, dark red inside and out; blossoms strongly staminate; every bloom makes a perfect berry; bloom and fruit well protected by the foliage, a most valuable feature, as it takes hard freezing to injure the fruit. Progressive is the most perpetual, giving good pickings for over three months in the fall when the weather is favorable. Progressive fruits alike on the new as well as old plants; nothing unusual to see bloom and berries on the new plants even before they take root. Progressive is enormously productive, berries firm, and very delicious. We regard Progressive as our most valuable Fall-bearing Strawberry.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

These trees have been transplanted and are well rooted.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| ASH— | | | |
| 6 to 8 feet, select..... | \$0.35 | \$3.00 | \$25.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | .20 | 1.85 | 16.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | .15 | 1.20 | 10.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | .10 | .70 | 6.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | .05 | .30 | 2.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches..... | ... | ... | 1.50 |
| 12 to 18 inches, No. 1, 50c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000. | | | |
| 6 to 12 inches, \$3.50 per 1,000. | | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----|------|-------|
| BOX ELDER— | | | |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | .25 | 2.00 | 16.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | .30 | 2.75 | 22.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | .20 | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| 10 to 15-inch seedlings, \$4.50 per 1,000. | | | |
| 6 to 10-inch seedlings, \$3.00 per 1,000. | | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| COTTONWOOD— | | | |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | .10 | .70 | 5.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | .06 | .50 | 4.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, per 1,000, \$5.00..... | .05 | .30 | 1.00 |
| 2 to 2 feet, per 1,000, \$4.00..... | .02 | .15 | .75 |
| Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches, per 1,000, \$3.00. | | | |
| Seedlings, 10 to 18 inches, per 1,000, \$2.50. | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------|---------|
| HARDY CATALPA— | | | |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | .30 | 2.50 | 22.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | .20 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | .10 | .75 | 5.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | .05 | .40 | 2.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | .05 | .25 | 1.50 |
| Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches..... | ... | 1.00 | 1,000 |
| Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches..... | ... | \$0.80 | \$ 4.00 |
| Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches..... | ... | .50 | 3.00 |
| Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches..... | ... | ... | 2.50 |

The trees grown from Northern seed are much harder than those propagated from Southern Seed.

CATALPA BUNGEI is a remarkable, dense, round-headed, umbrella topped tree. Price, 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00. Have proved hardy here.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| ELM— | | | |
| 8 to 10 feet, select, nursery grown..... | \$0.50 | \$4.50 | \$35.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet, select, nursery grown..... | .30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, select, nursery grown..... | .15 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, select, nursery grown..... | .20 | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, select, nursery grown..... | .08 | .60 | 5.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, per 1,000, \$6.00..... | ... | ... | .75 |
| 12 to 18 inches, per 1,000, \$4.50..... | ... | ... | .50 |
| 6 to 12 inches, per 1,000, \$3.00..... | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| CAROLINA POPLAR— | | | |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | .50 | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | .35 | 3.00 | 23.00 |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | .20 | 1.50 | 14.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | .12 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | .06 | .50 | 4.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | .05 | .35 | 2.50 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | .03 | .25 | 1.50 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|------|-------|
| SOFT MAPLE— | | | |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | .75 | 7.00 | .... |
| 8 to 10 feet, select..... | .50 | 4.50 | 40.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet, select..... | .30 | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 6 to 7 feet, select..... | .25 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, select..... | .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, select..... | .12 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, select..... | .08 | .50 | 4.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | ... | .25 | 2.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, per 1,000, \$4.00..... | ... | ... | .50 |
| 18 to 24 inches, per 1,000, \$5.00..... | ... | ... | .60 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|-----|
| SUGAR MAPLE— | | | |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | .30 | 2.50 | ... |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | .45 | 4.00 | ... |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | .60 | 5.00 | ... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1.00 | .... | ... |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| MULBERRY, DOWNING & HICKS— | | | |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | .50 | 4.50 | ... |

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|------|------|-------|
| RUSSIAN MULBERRY— | | | |
| 6 to 8 feet, select. | .30 | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet, select. | .20 | 1.80 | 15.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet, select. | .15 | 1.20 | 10.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet, select. | .10 | .70 | 5.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet. | .. | .40 | 2.50 |
| 18 to 24 inches, \$5.00 per 1,000. | .. | .15 | .75 |
| 12 to 18 inches, \$4.00 per 1,000. | .. | .. | .60 |
| 6 to 12 inches, \$3.00 per 1,000. | .. | .. | .40 |
| Russian Mulberry is as lasting for posts as Red Cedar. | | | |
| NORWAY MAPLE— | | | |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .50 | 4.50 | .... |
| SYCAMORE— | | | |
| 8 to 10 feet. | .50 | 4.50 | .... |
| 6 to 8 feet. | .40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .25 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet. | .20 | 1.80 | 15.00 |
| 3 to 4 feet. | .15 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| LINDEN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN— | | | |
| 6 to 8 feet. | .60 | 5.00 | .... |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .45 | 4.00 | .... |
| NORWAY POPLAR OR SUDDEN SAWLOG— Claimed to make a tree 2 feet in diameter in 16 years, yet it is stronger and more durable than the Carolina Poplar. | | | |
| 8 to 10 feet. | .50 | 4.50 | .... |
| 6 to 8 feet. | .25 | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .20 | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet. | .15 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| HACKBERRY— | | | |
| 6 to 8 feet. | .35 | 3.25 | .... |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .30 | 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet. | .25 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| HONEY LOCUST— | | | |
| Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches, \$3.50 per 1,000. | | | |
| Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches, \$6.00 per 1,000. | | | |
| Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$4.00 per 1,000. | | | |
| BLACK LOCUST— | | | |
| Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$4.00 per 1,000. | | | |
| MOUNTAIN ASH— | | | |
| European and oak leaved, 5 to 6 feet. | .40 | 3.50 | .... |
| European and oak leaved, 4 to 5 feet. | .30 | 2.50 | .... |
| RED BUD OR JUDAS TREE— | | | |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .40 | 3.50 | .... |
| HORSE CHESTNUT— | | | |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .60 | 5.00 | .... |
| 4 to 5 feet. | .50 | 4.50 | .... |
| AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT— | | | |
| 4 to 5 feet. | .35 | 3.00 | .... |
| 3 to 4 feet. | .25 | 2.25 | .... |
| 2 to 3 feet. | .15 | 1.20 | .... |
| WHITE BIRCH— | | | |
| Common, 5 to 6 feet. | .45 | 4.00 | .... |
| Common, 4 to 5 feet. | .35 | 3.00 | .... |
| Weeping, 6 to 8 feet. | 1.00 | 9.00 | .... |
| Weeping, 5 to 6 feet. | .75 | .. | .... |
| Weeping, 4 to 5 feet. | .60 | .. | .... |
| OAK TREES— | | | |
| Pin or Red Oak, 5 to 6 feet. | .60 | .. | .... |
| Pin or Red Oak, 4 to 5 feet. | .50 | .. | .... |
| WEeping WILLOW— | | | |
| Wisconsin, 6 feet. | .40 | .. | .... |
| Kilmarnock and New American, 2-year heads. | .75 | .. | .... |
| Thurlow, 5 to 6 feet. | .50 | .. | .... |
| WEeping MULBERRY— | | | |
| 2-year heads. | 1.00 | .. | .... |
| WEeping ELM— | | | |
| 2-year heads. | 1.00 | .. | .... |
| WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH— | | | |
| 2-year heads. | .75 | .. | .... |
| BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT— | | | |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .40 | 3.50 | .... |
| 4 to 5 feet. | .30 | 2.50 | .... |
| RUSSIAN OLIVE— | | | |
| 3 to 4 feet, very hardy, silver foliage. | .25 | 2.20 | .... |
| 4 to 5 feet, fragrant bloom. | .30 | 2.25 | .... |
| 12 to 18 inches. | .. | .30 | 2.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches. | .. | .50 | 3.00 |
| BLACK WALNUT— | | | |
| 4 to 5 feet. | .20 | 1.80 | .... |
| 5 to 6 feet. | .30 | 2.50 | .... |
| Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$12.00 per 1,000. | .. | .. | 1.50 |

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| LARCH, EUROPEAN— | | | |
| 18 to 24 inches..... | .20 | 1.75 | .... |
| All the above named trees are nursery grown and transplanted. | | | |
| | 10 | 100 | 1,000 |
| NORWOOD POPLAR CUTTINGS..... | \$.... | \$0.50 | \$ 3.00 |
| CAROLINA POPLAR CUTTINGS..... | .... | .40 | 2.50 |
| WILLOW CUTTINGS, GRAY OR WEEPING WILLOW..... | .... | .40 | 2.50 |
| OSAGE ORANGE, 1-year, No. 1..... | .... | .40 | 3.00 |
| | | 10 | 100 |
| PURPLE LEAVED BERBERRY— | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches..... | .... | .60 | 5.00 |
| Thunberg's, 12 to 18 inches..... | .... | .75 | 7.50 |
| CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 12 to 18 inches..... | .... | .50 | 3.00 |
| PRIVET, AMOR RIVER NORTH— | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches..... | .... | .60 | 4.50 |
| 18 to 24 inches..... | .... | .75 | 6.00 |
| Amor Privet is hardy. California Privet is not. | | | |



Scotch Pine Windbreak.

SELECT EVERGREENS.

Evergreens should be planted in the spring when sap is starting new growth. We handle transplanted trees, which are much safer to transplant than seedlings. Western grown evergreens succeed much better than Eastern trees, as our atmosphere has much less moisture than that of the East. Roots should not get dry for a moment on account of the resinous nature of the sap. Dip the roots in mud thick enough to adhere, and settle good soil about the roots with water. Leave surface about tree basin shape to hold water and mulching. Water thoroughly, but not too often, till November. The Black Hills Spruce and Ponderosa Pine and the Colorado Evergreens are all succeeding well. The Jack Pine is doing remarkably well on the government reservations in this state. It transplants with very little loss. We recommend it for windbreaks instead of cedars. Scotch and Austrian Pines are excellent for windbreaks and stand drouth. White Pine transplants nicely, and is handsomest of the pines, but will not stand extreme drouth.

Jack Pine is a leading sort for the West, but not an ornamental tree. The Jack Pine is the most rapid grower of all pines.

| | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|--|
| Our Black Hills Spruce are as blue and handsome as the Colorado Blue Spruce. | | | | |
| Spruce. | Each | 10 | 100 | |
| JACK PINE— | | | | |
| 18 to 24 inches. | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 | |
| 10 to 15 inches. | .20 | 1.50 | 15.00 | |
| PONDEROSA OR BULL PINE— | | | | |
| 10 to 12 inches. | .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 | |
| AUSTRIAN PINE— | | | | |
| 12 to 18 inches. | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 | |

SCOTCH PINE—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| 2 to 2½ feet. | .35 | 3.00 | ..... |
| 18 to 24 inches. | .30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches. | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| 12 to 18 inches. | .40 | 3.50 | 25.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches. | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 6 to 12 inches. | .25 | 2.00 | 16.00 |

NORWAY SPRUCE—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| 18 to 24 inches. | .35 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches. | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |

AMERICAN A. VITAE—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| 2½ to 3 feet. | .40 | 3.50 | ..... |
| 18 to 24 inches. | .30 | 2.50 | ..... |
| 12 to 18 inches. | .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 |

PYRAMIDAL A. VITAE—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| 18 to 24 inches. | .50 | 4.00 | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|

PLATTE VALLEY CEDARS.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 18 to 24 inches, transplanted. | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 12 to 18 inches, transplanted. | .20 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| Can furnish seedlings from the river in any quantity and size. | | | |
| 6 to 12 in. seedlings. | \$0.10 | \$0.80 | \$ 6.00 |
| 12 to 18 in. seedlings. | .10 | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| 18 to 24 in. seedlings. | .15 | 1.25 | 10.00 |

We handle them as carefully as possible, never allowing the roots to dry any.

Each 10

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| 12 to 18 inches. | \$0.75 | \$ 6.00 |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|

KOSTER BLUE GRAFTED, WITH BALL OF EARTH—

| | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------|
| 12 to 18 inches. | 1.50 | 14.00 |
|--------------------------|------|-------|

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Can send smaller sizes by mail at same price.

Each Doz.

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| ALTHEA, ROSE OF SHARON , blooms from mid-summer until frost, white, red and purple, 2 to 3 feet. | \$0.25 | \$2.50 |
| TREE ALTHEA , 3 to 4 feet. | .40 | |
| ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING , two sorts, white and pink, very early. | .25 | 2.50 |
| CALYCANTHUS , sweet scented shrub, chocolate color, very fragrant. | .25 | 2.50 |
| CURRENT —Flowering abundantly, early in spring. | .25 | 2.50 |
| DEUTZIAS —Hardy flowers, double, white tinged with pink. | .25 | 2.50 |
| BARBERRY —Purple leaved, very handsome in fall and winter; 2 to 3 feet; 20c each, ten for \$1.75. | | |
| BARBERRY THUNBERG —Dwarf habits, small foliage, changing to red in the fall. Very pretty singly or in a hedge. | .25 | 2.50 |
| EUONYMUS or BURNING BUSH —Very attractive with its red berries covering the bush from October until Christmas; 2 to 3 feet. | \$0.25 | \$2.50 |
| WHITE FRINGE —Delicate fringe-like white flowers. | .30 | 3.00 |
| PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE —Large shrub, much admired. | .25 | 2.50 |
| HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA —Blooms freely from July until frost, very hardy, 2 feet. | .25 | 2.50 |
| HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA , tree form, 3 to 4 feet. | .40 | 4.50 |
| HONEYSUCKLE —Upright, Red Tartarian, blossoms in June, very hardy. | .25 | 2.50 |
| JAPAN QUINCE —Scarlet, early in spring. | .25 | 2.50 |
| LILACS —In tree form, grafted, 3 to 4 feet, assorted colors. | .50 | |
| LILACS —From Japan and China; become trees, snowy white, blooms in June. | .50 | 4.00 |
| LILACS —Persian, purple and white. | .35 | 3.50 |
| Common purple. | .20 | 2.00 |
| Large white flowering. | .25 | 2.50 |
| SPIREA, BILLARDIA —Rose colored in spikes. | .25 | 2.50 |
| SPIREA, VAN HOUTH —Grandest of all Spireas, white, early; called Bridal Wreath. | .25 | 2.50 |
| ANTHONY WATERER —Low bush, covered all summer with bright pink or solferino flowers. | .25 | 2.50 |
| SNOWBALL —Well known shrub, 2 to 3 feet. | .25 | 2.50 |
| SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE —White flower, very fragrant, hardy. | .25 | 2.50 |
| WIEGELIAS, PINK AND WHITE —Hardy, bloom in June and July. | .25 | 2.50 |
| TAMARISK —Beautiful shrub, small pink and white spikes, in May. | .25 | 2.50 |
| FORSYTHIA or GOLDEN BELL —Drooping yellow flowers, very early. | .25 | 2.50 |
| SUMACH —Fern like leaves, changing to rich red in the autumn. | .25 | 2.50 |
| CRANBERRY —High bush, 2 to 3 feet. | .25 | 2.50 |
| GOLDEN LEAVED ELDER —Golden foliage and pure white flowers. | .25 | 2.50 |
| PRUNUS TRILOBA —Delicate pink flowers, appearing in early spring. | .25 | 2.50 |
| BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB —When in bloom it presents appearance of being covered with roses; 3 to 4 ft. trees. | .35 | |
| JAPAN SNOWBALL —A beautiful species from Japan. Pure white, in large globular heads; 2 to 3 ft. | .35 | |



German Iris.

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.

| | Each | Doz. |
|--|--------|--------|
| WOODBINE—Rapid grower. | \$0.20 | \$2.00 |
| BIGNONIA or TRUMPET FLOWER—Scarlet, flowers in August, hardy. | .20 | 2.00 |
| CLEMATIS, COCCINEA—Coral scarlet, bell-shaped flowers, July to October. | .25 | 2.50 |
| CLEMATIS, HENRYI—Large white flowers. | .50 | |
| CLEMATIS, JACKMANNI—Purple flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. | .50 | 5.00 |
| CLEMATIS, PANICULATA—White, sweet scented blooms from August until October, very attractive, easily grown, rapid grower. | .30 | 3.00 |
| HONEYSUCKLES—Monthly fragrant; grows quick, very fragrant, color red and yellow, blooms till frost comes. | .25 | 2.50 |
| HONEYSUCKLES—Scarlet and yellow trumpet; well known sorts, produces inodorous flowers all summer, very hardy. | .25 | 2.50 |
| HONEYSUCKLES—Halleana; very fragrant, white and yellow flower. | .25 | 2.50 |
| MADEIRA VINE—Called Mignonette vine. | .10 | |
| WISTARIA—Purple, perfectly hardy, fine bloomer. | .25 | 2.50 |
| WISTARIA—White, perfectly hardy, fine bloomer. | .30 | 3.00 |
| CINNAMON VINE—A fine climber. | .10 | |
| MATRIMONY VINE—A fast growing vine used for covering screen and ledges. Prevents banks from washing. Small purple flowers. | .20 | 2.00 |

HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND BULBS.

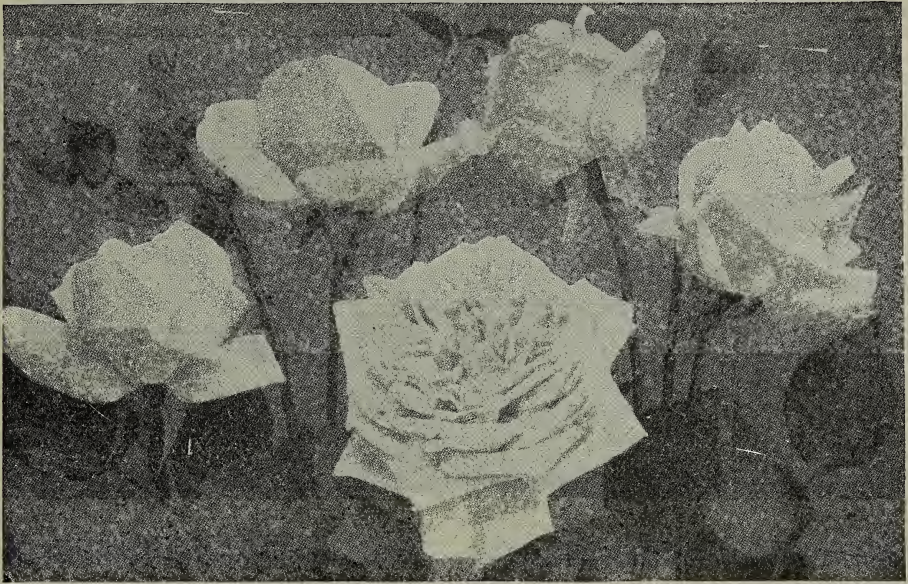
| | Each | Doz. |
|---|--------|--------|
| DAHLIAS—Assorted colors. | \$0.20 | \$2.00 |
| GLADIOLUS—Assorted colors. | .10 | 1.00 |
| PHLOX—Perennial, snowy white to deep red. | .20 | 2.00 |
| BLEEDING HEART—An old favorite sort. | .25 | 2.50 |
| YUCCA, FILAMENTOSA. | .25 | 2.50 |
| PAEONIES—These are glorious in flower, delightful fragrance, mixed sorts and pink, red. | .25 | 2.50 |
| Fragrant Rose, white, etc. | .25 | 2.50 |
| Some new fancy sorts, very handsome; each 50c to \$1.00. | | |
| AURATUM (Gold Banded Japan Lily)—Large flowers. | .25 | 2.50 |
| TIGER LILY—Double. | .20 | 2.00 |
| GOLDEN GLOW—Like chrysanthemum, very popular, easily grown, strong roots. | .15 | 1.50 |
| IRIS—German and Japan. | .20 | 2.00 |
| COLUMBINE. | .20 | 2.00 |
| CANNAS—Assorted. | .15 | 1.50 |
| SHASTA DAISY—A marvelous production | .20 | 2.00 |
| LILY OF THE VALLEY | .10 | 1.00 |
| RIBBON GRASS | .15 | |
| BOLTONIA or ASTEROIDS—Aster like, white, flowers in fall. | .15 | 1.50 |
| ORIENTAL POPPY—Immense flower, crimson. | .25 | 2.50 |
| SWEET WILLIAM—Mixed colors. | .15 | 1.50 |
| CALADIUM (Elephant Ear). | .20 | 2.00 |

The following named bulbs should be planted in the spring and taken up in the fall to be kept from freezing. Begonias, Calladium or Elephant's Ear, Cannas, Carnation, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Gladiolas, Tuberoses.

The following should be planted in the fall: Snowdrop, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Hyacinths, Jonquills, Narcissus, Tulips. Lilliums can be planted in the fall or spring and Paeonies in the fall or spring, but fall is preferred for planting.

ROSES.

Our Roses are all very strong two-year-old plants and are not to be compared with the puny green house plants from two-inch pots.



HYBRID PERPETUALS.

These are hybrids or crosses between June and Monthly roses, partaking of the hardiness of one parent and the perpetual blooming habit of the other. They are by far the most popular family of roses, needing good soil and culture, as they can only bloom on new shoots of the current season. Free manuring after the first crop will insure better blooms later in the season.

Price, strong two-year-old, 25c.

ALFRED COLOMB—Bright carmine red; clear color; large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

ANNE DE DIESBACH (Glory of Paris)—Brilliant carmine pink. A superb garden sort; fragrant, one of the hardiest and best.

BARONNE DE BONSTETTIN—Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon, highly fragrant; very double.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; pure white sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES—Flowers of medium size in large clusters, full and slightly fragrant. Snowy white, sometimes delicately flushed with pale rose.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—Color brilliant crimson; very rich and beautiful; large, perfectly double and a free bloomer.

JOHN HOPPER—Bright rose with a carmine center, large and full.

MADAM CHARLES WOOD—Flowers large; dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer; very fine.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET—Pink; very large and fragrant. As an exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list.



Crimson Rambler.



Crimson Rambler.

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson, flowers large, fine form, sweet, very double and free bloomer.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Deep rose; large, fine form, fragrant, vigorous grower and hardy. One of the most profuse bloomers.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—New; color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after others are out of flower; exquisite.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep rose color, good foliage and by far the largest variety in cultivation; one of the best.

MAD. PLANTIER—Very double, pure white, extremely hardy.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—One of the best and most valuable roses, both for garden and house culture. Color rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome. Extra large full flowers and fine buds. The plant is a constant bloomer. Each shoot produces a bud. The fragrance is delightful. Vigorous growth and has the ever-blooming qualities of the Tea Rose. Protect in the winter. Each, 35 cents.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Or White American Beauty—A pure paper white, free flowering, large size Hybrid Perpetual. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one. 30 cents.

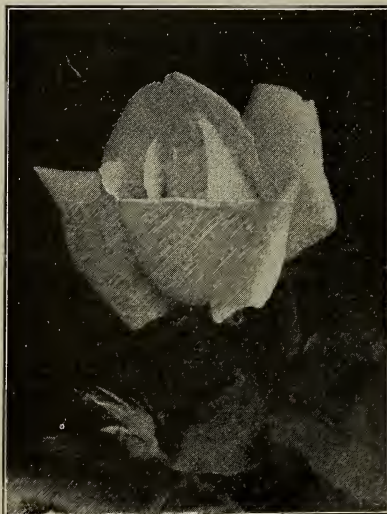
P. C. DE ROHAN—Dark crimson changing to maroon.

ULRICH BRUNER—Brilliant cherry crimson, very strong grower.

CLIO—Flesh color, shading to rose in the center, large and fine form.

CLIMBING ROSES.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The famous crimson clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy, the plant looks like a mass of double crimson flowers when in bloom. The panicles are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Perfectly hardy anywhere. Price, 25 cents each.



Frau Karl Druschki

Oct. 10, 1914.

Mr. J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Nebr.

I have received the strawberry plants in good condition and was pleased.

Yours very truly, MR. F. A. PUFFER.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants often making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a season. 25 cents each.

WHITE RAMBLER—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white. 25 cents each.

"BABY RAMBLER"—A dwarf (bush, not climbing) form of Crimson Rambler, and furthermore, ever-blooming. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors. Has the same bright crimson color as the Climbing Rambler, and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time on plants of fair size. "Baby Rambler" is one of the best red roses for bedding, and is going to be just as popular and as extensively planted as the climbing form has been. May be grown in pots. 2-year plants, 35 cents each.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, is almost white; very double and fragrant. 25 cents each.

GREENVILLE, OR SEVEN SISTERS—Purple crimson and pink, not quite hardy. 25 cents each.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—Bright rose color; large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose. 25 cents each.

A BLUE ROSE.

The Greatest Rose Novelty of the Century.

The New Rambler—(Violet Blue)—Hailed by the German rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely cornflower blue rose, is a seedling of Crimson Rambler, very vigorous and hardy and free blooming. 50 cents each.

NEW EVER-BLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

A sort of the well-known and famous Crimson Rambler climbing rose. This new rose produces its lovely flowers until killing frost stops further growth. 35 cents.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Flowers in clusters of 25 to 30 of a beautiful shell-pink. A rapid climber. 25 cents.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Same as above only the blossoms are white. 25 cents.

THOUSAND BEAUTY ROSE—A new climbing rose, producing on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe the variations, hence the very fitting name. Blooming profusely from beginning of June until last of July. Colors run from tender rose to bright rose and carmine with white and yellow tints showing; a strong grower and hardy. 35 cents.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—The only strictly perpetual blooming climber now known. Extremely hardy; blooms early in the spring, and continues until the ground freezes solid. Very fragrant; beautiful form; especially valuable for buttonhole bouquets. Deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red, like an apple bloom. Nearly double. 30 cents.

MOSS ROSES.

The Moss Rose is as hardy as any rose can be, and an extra vigorous grower. They are much admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds. While they bloom but once a year, the flowers are large, beautiful and plentiful.

CAPT. JOHN INGRAM—Dark, velvety purple, full and fine. 25 cents.

GLORY OF MOSSES—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful. 25 cents each.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white. It blooms in large clusters. 25 cents each.

TREE ROSES.

These are grafted on hardy rose stalks 4 to 5 feet high, are tree shaped and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn, or as border plants along the sidewalk or driveway. They are coming into popular favor and at the low price we are offering them this year anyone can set out a few of these pretty tree roses in his yard or on the lawn.

CRIMSON RAMBLER TREE ROSE—No other rose is so well adapted for growing in tree form. The branches droop gracefully and reach nearly down to the ground, thus forming a regular weeping tree. 75 cents each.

HYBRID PERPETUAL TREE ROSE—These hardy and free blooming roses we have in tree form and can furnish the following colors: Red, White and Yellow. 75 cents each; 10 for \$6.50.

BABY RAMBLER TREE ROSE—A most attractive novelty in hardy roses. Budded on strong, straight stems four feet high; the round, bushy, Baby Rambler tops at all times a perfect mass of crimson bloom. The most florescent and striking of all tree roses. 75 cents each.

AUSTRIAN ROSES.

This class flowers on extreme ends of wood of previous season's growth; very little pruning is therefore required.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine. 30 cents.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose. 30 cents each.

RUGOSA ROSES.

ALBA—A splendid white variety; highly scented. 30 cents.

CARMAN—A hybrid obtained by crossing the Pink Rugosa with Harrison's Yellow. Flowers the color of Gen. Jacqueminot and bloom in clusters, continuing nearly all summer. A strong grower, handsome foliage; hardy. 30 cents each.

RUBRA—Bright rosy-crimson; flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub. 30 cents.

April 21, 1914.

Mr. Stevenson,
North Bend, Nebr.

Dear Sir:—

I received the trees in splendid shape, the best trees that I ever set out. The strawberris were in good shape.

Yours truly,
FRED HECOX.

HYBRID WICHURIANA ROSES. PRICE 25c.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH—The flowers are medium-sized, perfectly double to the center, pure white and very fragrant. The plant is an erect grower, has handsome dark green foliage, is entirely hardy, and bears its lovely flowers in large clusters.

PINK ROAMER—The flowers are single and from two to three inches in diameter; rich pink, with silver-white center and orange-red stamens; exceedingly fragrant and picturesque.

SOUTH ORANGE PERFECTION—Belongs to the same class as the above; blooms freely in clusters. Color, rosy-blush, changing to white; the flowers are perfect rosettes in form.

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE—Same as the double white, except in color, which is clear, bright pink, and equally as beautiful as the double white.

BALDUIN—Glowing carmine; continuous bloomer; delightfully fragrant.

BELLE SIEBRECHT—Flowers large, forming a beautiful bud. Color deep rich pink; fragrant.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; large, finely formed.

We can procure from greenhouse growers Bourbon, Noisette and Tea Roses for any who wish to grow such indoors or out. See our Descriptive Catalogue for description of many ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, etc., not listed here.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY, or RED LA FRANCE—Large and full, highly perfumed, and of first quality in every respect. Flowers are produced in extraordinary profusion.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Large, rich scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; fragrant, and flowers in great abundance all summer. Valuable for bedding.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, double and superb form. Flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form perfect. Sweetest and most useful of all roses.

LIBERTY—A free bloomer and retains its brilliancy of coloring a remarkably long time after being cut.

METEOR—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the hybrid perpetuals; good size, very double, perfect in shape.

WILLIAM FRANCIS BENNETT—Rich glowing crimson. Very fragrant.

“NORCROSS” CULTIVATOR-HOES AND WEEDERS.**CULTIVATOR-HOES AND WEEDERS.**

“NORCROSS” Cultivator-hoes and Weeders work closer to plants without injuring them than any other garden implement known; leaving the soil level, loose and untrampled. Detachable Steel Prongs, Malleable Head, Finish Black, Silver Bronzed Shovels. Handles finest grade Ash.

5-PRONG, 4 FT. HANDLE, WT. 3 IBS. PRICE 75c.

The “NORCROSS” 5-Prong is the only Cultivator-hoe having Detachable Ferrule (patented) whereby handle may be detached and by means of “NORCROSS” Universal Connection (shown below) Cultivator may be used as a Wheel Plow Attachment.

3-PRONG, 4 FT. HANDLE, WT. 2 LBS. PRICE 50c.

The “NORCROSS” 3-Prong is a modification of the 5-prong, in size, weight and price; being especially suited to women who tend garden and all who prefer a light weight tool and for cultivating between extremely narrow rows.

“MIDGET” 9-IN. HANDLE, WT. 12 OZ. PRICE 25c.

The “NORCROSS” Midget is unequaled for close tedious cultivation in Flowers, low shrubbery and Garden. Unlike the cheaply made one-piece malleable weeders, it is made and finished the same as our Cultivator-hoes. The price is so low and popular and the quality and finish so attractive, that it is a very ready seller. 10 cents more if sent by mail.

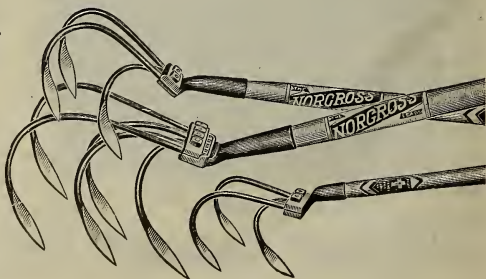
**Use On Handle or Attach to Plow
“NORCROSS”**

By Means of “NORCROSS.”

Universal Connection furnished extra, 10c.
At left is shown being used on handle.

At right, attached to an Iron Age Wheel Plow, by means of Universal Connection. It will also attach to plows of Vertical Leg Construction.

This is a patented feature, found in none but the “Norcross” product.



SPRAYING CALENDAR.

Although much has been written on the subject of spraying, the information is so scattered that it cannot readily be brought together. In the preparation of this calendar the most important points regarding sprays have been selected and arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, and when to make the applications. The more important insect and fungous enemies are also mentioned, so that a fairly clear understanding of the work can be obtained by examining the table below. When making applications advised, other enemies than those mentioned are also kept under control, for only the most serious ones could be named in so brief an outline. The directions given have been compiled from the latest results obtained by leading horticulturists and entomologists, and they may be followed with safety.

NOTICE.—The number of applications given in each case has particular reference to localities in which fungous and insect enemies are most abundant. If your crops are not troubled when some applications are advised, it is unnecessary to make any.

| | First Application | Second Application | Third Application | Fourth Application | Fifth Application |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Apples (Scab, Codling-Moth, Bud Moth.) | Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution. | Just before blossoms open, bordeaux. For bud moth, arsenites when buds open. | Within a week after blossoms have fallen, bordeaux and arsenites. | Eight to 12 days later bordeaux. | Ten to 14 days later bordeaux. |
| Cabbage (Worms, Aphis.) | When worms first appear, kerosene emulsion. | Repeat in 7 to 10 days if plants are not heading. | If worms reappear, repeat if not heading. | After heads form use saltpeter for worms; a teaspoonful to a gallon of water. | (When plants are small arsenites may be used to check worms.) |
| Carnation (Rust and other fungous diseases, Red Spider.) | When rust is first noticed, bordeaux. For Red Spider, kerosene emulsion. | For rust repeat first in 10 to 14 days. For Red Spider, repeat in 3 to 4 days. | Repeat second, using ammoniacal carbonate of copper if plants are in bloom. | Repeat second if necessary. | |
| Cherry (Rot, Aphis, Slug and Curculio.) | As buds are breaking, bordeaux. When aphis appear, kerosene emulsion. | When fruit has set, bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air-slacked lime. | Ten to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, bordeaux. | Ten to 14 days later ammoniacal copper carbonate. | |
| Currant (Mildew, Worms) | At first sight of worms, Paris green. | If worms reappear, repeat. If leaves mildew, bordeaux. | If worms still trouble, hellebore. | | |
| Gooseberry (Mildew, Worms) | When leaves expand, bordeaux. For worms, Paris green. | later repeat. Ten to 14 days | Ten to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. | Repeat in 10 to 14 days if necessary. | If mildew persists after crop is gathered bordeaux. |
| Grape (Fungous diseases, Flea Beetle.) | Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution. For flea beetle, Paris green. | When leaves are half grown, bordeaux, Paris green for larvae of flea beetle. | As soon as fruit has set, bordeaux. | Ten to 14 days later, if any disease appears, bordeaux. | If necessary, ammoniacal copper carbonate. |
| Nursery Stock (Fungous Diseases.) | When buds appear, bordeaux. | Repeat at intervals of 10 to 14 days. | | | |
| Peach, Apricot (Rot, Mildew.) | Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution. | As soon as fruit has set, bordeaux. | Ten to 12 days later repeat. | When fruit is nearly grown, ammoniacal copper carbonate. | Repeat last if necessary in 5 to 10 days. |
| Pears (Codling-Moth, Psylla, Leaf Blight, Scab.) | Before buds start, copper sulphate solution. | Just before blossoms open, bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion for psylla when leaves open. | After blossoms have fallen, bordeaux and arsenites. | Ten to 12 days later repeat if necessary. | |
| Plum (Rot, Fungous Growths, Curculio.) | As buds start, copper sulphate solution. | When fruit has set, bordeaux. Paris green. Begin to jar trees for curculio. | Ten to 12 days later repeat. | Ten to 23 days later bordeaux. | Two to three weeks before plums ripen bordeaux or ammoniacal copper carbonate. |
| Potato (Beetles, Blight.) | When beetles first appear, arsenites. | When vines are 2-3 grown, bordeaux; arsenites for beetles if necessary. | Ten to 15 days later repeat if necessary. | Ten to 15 days bordeaux if necessary. | |
| Quince (Leaf and Fruit Spot, Rot.) | Before buds start, copper sulphate solution. | When fruit has set, bordeaux and arsenites. | Ten to 12 days later bordeaux. | Ten to 21 days later bordeaux. | |
| Raspberry, Blackberry (Anthracnose, Rust.) | Before buds break, copper sulphate solution. | When new canes are one foot high, bordeaux mixture. | | During summer, if rust appears, bordeaux. | After crop is gathered remove old cane, and spray with bordeaux. |
| Rose (Mildew, Black Spot, Red Spider, Aphis.) | Mildew, keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to a paste. | Black spot, spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate. | Red Spider, kerosene emulsion to underside of foliage. | Aphis, kerosene emulsion. | Solution should be very dilute, as rose foliage is easily injured. |
| Strawberry (Rust.) | Just before blossoms open, bordeaux. | As first fruits are setting, bordeaux. | When first fruits are ripening ammoniacal copper carbonate. | When last of fruit is harvested, bordeaux. | |
| Tomato (Rot, Blight.) | At first appearance of rot or blight, bordeaux. | Repeat if diseases are not checked. | | | |

Black knot on plums or cherries should be cut out and burned as soon as discovered. For aphides or plant lice use kerosene emulsion on all plants. See other side.

FORMULAS

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate. 6 pounds
 Quicklime. 4 pounds
 Water. 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate. 1 ounce
 Ammonia.

..... Enough to dissolve the copper
 Water. 9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purposes as Bordeaux.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate. 1 pound
 Water. 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green. 1 pound
 Water. 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. **Paris green and bordeaux** can be applied with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh White Hellebore. 1 ounce
 Water. 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap. ½ pound
 Boiling Water. 1 gallon
 Kerosene. 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

ORDER SHEET

NORTH BEND NURSERIES

North Bend, Nebraska

1915

Forward to

Name _____
(Very plain. Ladies please sign Miss or Mrs.)

(Very plain. Ladies please sign Miss or Mrs.)

Postoffice _____

*Express Office*_____

County _____ State _____

Ship by _____
(Say whether to be sent by Freight, Express or Mail)

(Say whether to be sent by Freight, Express or Mail)

Amount Enclosed

P. O. Order \$_____

Draft - - \$_____

Ex. Money Or. \$_____

Cash - - - \$_____

Total - - \$_____

[illegible]

ORDER SHEET—Continued

[illegible]

Please give names and P. O. addresses of others who are interested in fruit growing and we will be glad to add enough extra stock to your order to pay you for your kindness

[illegible]

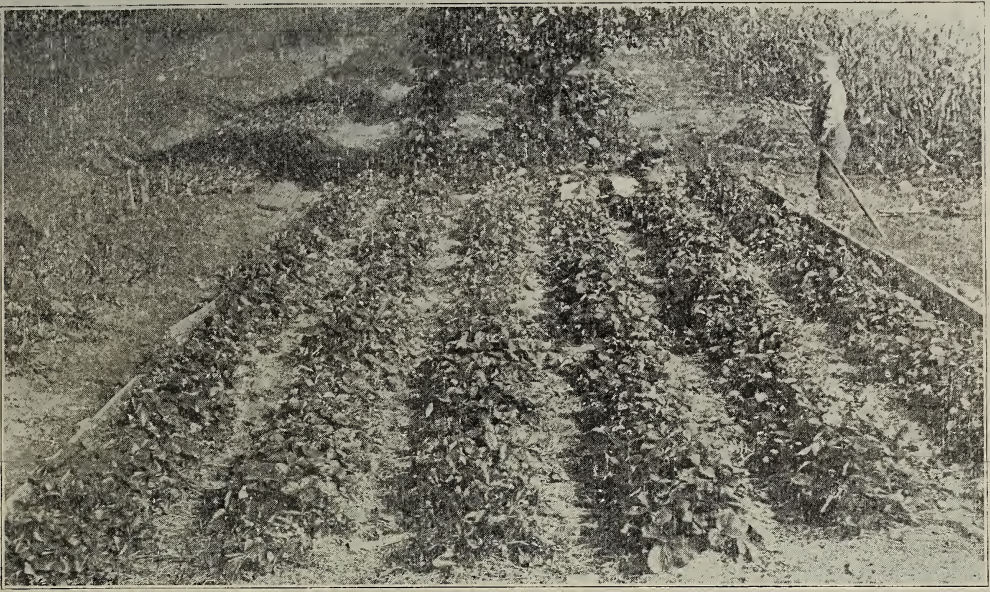


PHOTO OF THE BED TAKEN IN OCTOBER.

For some time past I have been recommending the new everbearing strawberries as a fruit for the family garden without knowing exactly what they would yield. This spring I determined to find out by actual trial just what they might be expected to bear the same season they were set.

On the first of May I put out in our back yard one square rod, carefully measured, of the Progressive, setting the plants in rows twenty inches apart, ten inches apart in the row. The bed was kept clean and the runners and blossoms cut. About the first of July we mulched the ground between the rows with lawn clippings, which kept down the weeds for the rest of the season. The tenth of July we stopped cutting the blossoms, and the strength going to the fruit, from then on we had little work with the runners. In the midst of the fierce drouth of July we watered the bed thoroughly about five times. This sums up the care and time put into the bed.

On July 23d, eighty-three days after setting, we began to pick berries. Every picking was carefully weighed and recorded at the time, with the following results:

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| July 56 oz. | Aug. 432 oz. | Sept. 444 oz. | Oct. 413 oz. |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|

Eighteen ounces make a quart, dry measure. The total picking for the ninety days thus amounted to $74\frac{3}{4}$ quarts, or something over two and one third bushels of fruit, an average of five sixths of a quart per day.

This means an average family supply of the choicest of all fruits one meal a day from the last of July till freezing weather, and the plants as healthy and promising for a crop next June as any of the good old standard kinds. Is there any other fruit or vegetable that will compare with it? Strawberries of the old line varieties bring returns fourteen months from planting, require a large outlay in mulching, and run chances of serious injury over winter. Raspberries bring their first crop in two years, and grapes three years from planting. Only such early garden vegetables as lettuce and radishes bring returns within eighty three days.

Some years ago I made just such an experiment with the best of our June varieties, putting an equal amount of time into the cultivation, besides mulching over winter, and with a favorable season and good crop, picked thirty two quarts fourteen months after planting. I considered that a fine yield, and for years afterwards mentioned it as an encouragement in strawberry culture. But what shall be said about more than double that yield, and within eighty three days from planting?

What about every family in the North having such a bed in their back yard? Could any ornament be prettier, or any planting more attractive? Is there anything that could be put on the family table that would add more pleasure than a dish of fresh, ripe strawberries, picked from the home garden every day for three months of summer?



CRATES OF EVERBEARERS

READY FOR MARKET.



BOOKS.

We will furnish any of the books in this list at prices annexed, postpaid:

Amateur Fruit Growing, 134 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.

Vegetable Gardening, 252 pages, cloth \$1.00, paper 50c.

Farm Wind Breaks and Shelter Belts, 69 pages, paper 25c.

The Gold Mine in Front Yard, a book about flowers, 280 pages, cloth \$1.00.

Evergreens and How to Grow Them, 100 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.

The Country Kitchen, a practical cook book, 154 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.

Poultry Manual, poultry culture in all its branches, 148 pages, cloth 50c, paper 25c.

Can furnish any other agricultural book you may want.

Write the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., Division of Publication, for list of Farmers' Bulletins. They are free for the asking.

TWO HANDY ARTICLES FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

THE "KLAUSEN E-Z KLEAN KLOTH."

The E-Z Klean Kloth is a duster and glove combined, made of chamois cloth of the finest texture; it contains neither chemicals nor grease. It is adaptable to all kinds of cleaning and dusting, it washes readily, is unshrinkable, and remains soft and pliable. It gives a high luster to all polished surfaces. Can be used wet or dry. Indispensable for the man who cares for his own automobile. Price, postage paid, only 25 cents.

THE DORSEY POLISHING CLOTH.

Cleans and polishes all kinds of metal, gold, silver, brass, nickel, aluminum, etc. Takes the place of all liquid or other metal polishes at one-half the cost. Always ready to use. Never dries out. Contains no acids or other dangerous chemicals. Simply rub the metal with the Dorsey Polishing Cloth. The stains and blackness immediately disappear. Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

We have tried both these articles in our home and know them to be first class.

We manufacture and sell the Thomas Tree Baler, Box Clamp and Fodder-Binders. We have customers in nearly every state and in Canada. Will send descriptive circulars and testimonials to any who may wish them.

SPECIAL BARGAIN LISTS.

Suitable Strawberry Collections for the Home Grower.

COLLECTION A. Bear early to late.

25 Bederwood, 25 Warfield, 25 Dunlap, 25 Sample, 25 Americus Everbearing. Total, 125 Plants. Price only \$1.00, postpaid.

COLLECTION B. Bear early to late.

50 each of Warfield, Dunlap, Gibson, Sample, and 25 Progressive Everbearing. Total of 225 Plants for \$2.00, postpaid.

COLLECTION C. Early to late.

50 each of Bederwood, Warfield, Gibson, Aroma, Dunlap and 25 Everbearing. Total of 275 plants for \$2.50, express paid.

COLLECTION D. Best market sorts.

50 each of Dunlap, Warfield, Gibson, King Edward, Aroma, Good Luck, Sample, Glen Mary, Splendid, and 50 Everbearing, two varieties. Total of 500 Plants for \$3.50, express paid.

COLLECTION K.

This I call my **Home-Garden Collection**, and it should be planted by everyone who has a home to provide for and a piece of land at his disposal, whether it be in a city lot or a large farm. A plentiful supply of berries, fresh from the vines, will give more health and pleasure to the average family than can be bought in any other way at so small an outlay. Did you ever see a child, big or little, that did not love berries? Will your conscience allow you to continue to deprive them of this wholesome fruit? And, come to think of it, would you not enjoy yourself picking fresh, luscious berries from your own garden, which are not to be compared with the stale, moldy and bruised berries which you buy from the corner grocery? Plant Collection K; give it good attention, and you will never regret it. I will send varieties best suited to your locality and climate as follows:

| | |
|--|--|
| 100 Black Raspberry plants in two varieties. | 50 Blackberry plants in two varieties. |
| 200 Strawberry plants in four varieties. | 50 Dewberry plants in one variety. |
| 100 Red Raspberry plants in two varieties. | 12 Grape-vines, assorted. |
| 25 Currant bushes in two varieties. | 100 Asparagus roots. |
| 12 Gooseberry bushes in two varieties. | |

My Price for the Entire Collection Is \$10, or One-Half of the Plants for \$5.00.

NOTHING BUT BEST SELECTED STOCK IS USED IN OUR COLLECTIONS.

SEED CORN.

We are prepared to furnish yellow dent corn for seed in any quantity. This corn, raised here, yielded 50 to 60 bushels per acre in spite of an extreme drouth which reduced the ordinary yields on most farms to 15 to 30 bushels per acre. This corn will all grow and is sure to please you. Price \$1.75 per bushel with tops and butts of ears removed. Customers to pay freight or express. Also Nebraska Prize, a white corn; very prolific. Price \$2.00 per bushel.



Copy of State Entomologist's Certificate of Nursery Inspection. No. 44

This is to certify that on the 29th day of August, 1914, the growing stock and premises of the North Bend Nurseries, J. W. Stevenson, Proprietor, of North Bend, Nebraska, was inspected, and no San Jose scale was found nor indication that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity and the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests and fungous diseases.

LAWRENCE BRUNER, State Entomologist.

This certificate is good until July 1st, 1915.

By L. M. GATES, Deputy.

PARCEL POST.

The following table shows zone rates:

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Rate within | 50 miles zone, | 5c first pound..... | 3c each additional pound |
| Rate within | 150 miles zone, | 6c first pound..... | 4c each additional pound |
| Rate within | 300 miles zone, | 7c first pound..... | 5c each additional pound |
| Rate within | 600 miles zone, | 8c first pound..... | 6c each additional pound |
| Rate within | 1,000 miles zone, | 9c first pound..... | 7c each additional pound |
| Rate within | 1,400 miles zone, | 10c first pound..... | 9c each additional pound |
| Rate within | 1,800 miles zone, | 11c first pound..... | 10c each additional pound |

The North Bend Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1882

J. W. STEVENSON, Prop.

NORTH BEND, - NEBRASKA